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Montana Employment AND Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

2nd Quarter 1996 **Volume 26, Number 2**

Economic Highlights & Employment Outlook

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 450,400 for the second quarter of 1996—up 7,000 over the previous quarter, and 13,700 over the second quarter of 1995.

Employment

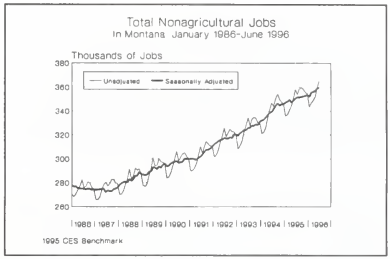
The number of Montanans **employed** during the quarter averaged 426,700—up 12,900 over the previous quarter and 14,400 over the second quarter of 1995.

Unemployment

About 23,700 Montanans were estimated to be **unemployed** during the quarter—about 5,900 fewer than the previous quarter and 700 fewer than the second quarter of 1995.

The **average unemployment rate** for the quarter was 5.3 percent—1.4 percent below the previous quarter and 0.3 percent below the corresponding quarter of 1995.

INSIDE: What does the Census tell us about those of us 65 years old and older? See pages 6-8.



Total Nonagricultural Employment

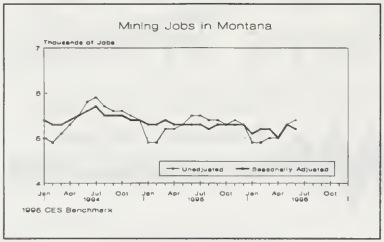
NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.

Total **nonagricultural wage-and-salary employment** for the second quarter of 1996 averaged 359,000 jobs—up 7,900 over the second quarter of 1995. All of the over-the-year gain came in the **private sector**, with job levels staying the same in the **government sector.**

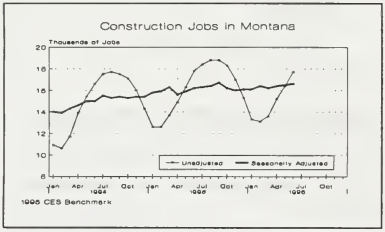
Quarterly Trends

	— Montana —				— U.S. —
Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
1996 - 2nd	450,400	426,700	23,700	5.3%	5.4%
1996 - 1st	443,400	413,800	29,600	6.7%	5.6%
1995 - 4th	433,600	407,100	26,500	6.1%	5.5%
1995 - 3rd	438,900	416,100	22,800	5.2%	5.6%
1995 - 2nd	436,700	412,300	24,400	5.6%	5.7%
1995 - 1st	433,900	404,700	29,200	6.7%	5.5%

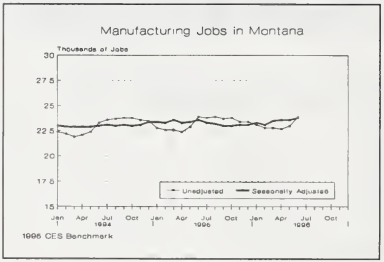
*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1996 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



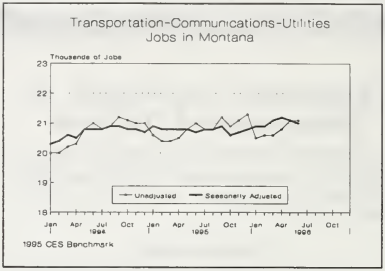
MINING averaged 5,300 jobs during the second quarter of 1996—up about 400 jobs from the previous quarter, and staying the same as the corresponding quarter of 1995. About half of the jobs added over the quarter were in **metal mining**.



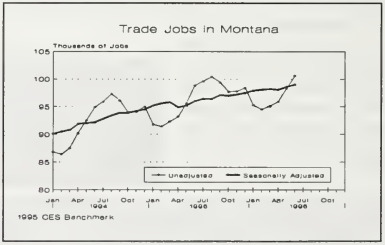
CONSTRUCTION averaged 16,400 jobs—up 3,100 jobs over the previous quarter, but down about 100 jobs over the year. Over the quarter, **heavy construction** added 1,600 jobs, **special trades** was up 1,200 and **general building construction** was up 300 jobs.



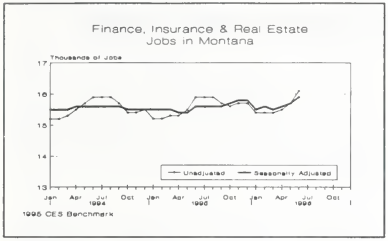
MANUFACTURING averaged 23,200 jobs for the quarter—up 300 jobs over the quarter and about 100 over the year. A 300 job decline over the quarter in **logging** was offset by job gains in **other durable goods, sawmills & planing** and **stone, clay & glass**.



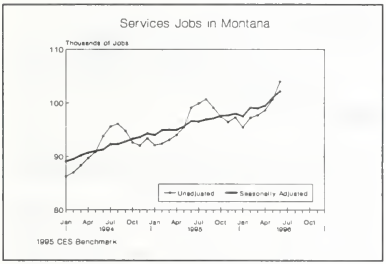
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 21,000 for the quarter—up about 400 jobs over the previous quarter and 200 jobs over the year. Over the quarter, **communications & utilities** was up about 300 jobs, and **electric, gas & sanitary** was up about 200.



TRADE jobs averaged 98,200 for the quarter—up about 3,200 over the previous quarter and about 2,300 over the year. About half of the quarterly gain was in **eating & drinking places**—with **automotive dealers, miscellaneous retail** and **food stores** also showing quarterly job gains. A little more than half of the yearly gain was in **eating & drinking places** and **miscellaneous retail**.

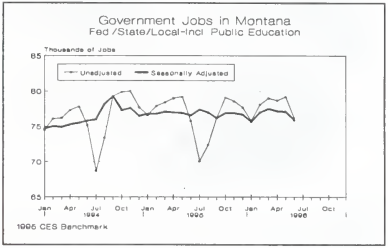


FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) averaged 15,700 jobs for the quarter—up about 300 jobs over the quarter and 100 jobs over the year.



SERVICES averaged 101,300 jobs—up about 4,500 jobs over the quarter and 5,100 jobs over the year. The biggest over-the-quarter gains were in **hotels & other lodging** and **business services**—with **health services, membership organizations** and **engineering & management** also showing job gains. The largest over-the-year gains were in **business services** and **health services**—with **hotels & other lodging**, **social services** and **engineering & management** posting more modest job gains.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT jobs in Montana averaged 78,000 for the quarter—up about 400 jobs from the previous quarter and staying the same over the year. **Total federal government** was up about 900 jobs over the quarter, but down 500 over the year. Total state government was down about 100 jobs over the quarter, but was up about 300 over the year. **Total local government** was up about 400 jobs over the quarter and 100 jobs over the year.

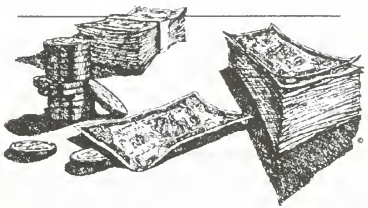


Average Weekly Hours & Earnings

Average weekly earnings for production workers averaged $ 340.80 during the second quarter of 1996—up $ 14.44 over the previous quarter and up $8.40 over the year.

Average weekly hours for the quarter averaged 32.0—up 0.8 hours over the previous quarter, and up 0.1 hours over the second quarter of 1995.

Average hourly earnings averaged $10.65 —up 19 cents over the quarter and up 23 cents over the year.



Industry News from Around the State

Agriculture

- **Signed into law** April 4, the nation's new farm bill is designed to gradually remove farmers from dependency on federal ag programs with declining market transition payments over a 7-year period while removing restrictions on what they can grow.

Construction

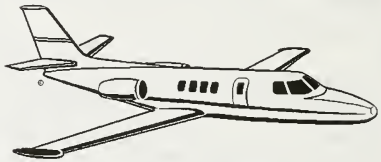
- **Washington Construction Group Inc.** and Morrison Knudsen Corp. have announced their intention to merge. Formerly based in Missoula, Washington Construction is now a subsidiary of Kasler Corp., based in Highland, Calif. Morrison Knudsen Corp. is a major construction contractor and engineering firm based in Boise. Under the plan announced by the 2 companies, the merged company will use the name of Morrison Knudsen and be headquartered in Boise. Spokesmen say they expect the merger to become final in September.

- **Great Falls-based Sletten Construction Co.** is currently involved with 2 construction projects in Las Vegas—a $30 million transit maintenance facility and a $20 million airport project.

- **Swank Enterprises of Valier** has begun building a $16 million county jail and state prison near Great Falls and a $6.4 million suite-style dormitory on the Montana State University campus in Bozeman.

- **Bozeman's Edsall Construction** has been awarded the contract to build a $12 million Montana Army National Guard building in Helena expected to be finished by the fall of 1997. The firm has also been awarded the contract for a $10 million middle school in Bozeman.

- **Buttrey Food and Drug Stores Co.** has begun a $3 million expansion of its store in Lewistown that will increase the square footage of the store by about 50 percent.



Transportation, Communications & Utilities

- **Three of the nation's** 50 fastest-growing airports are in Montana, according to the trade journal *Aviation Daily*, which analyzed airport traffic growth from 1990 through 1995. The American Association of Airport Managers publication says that airport traffic was up 76 percent in Kalispell, 36 percent in Bozeman and 32 percent in Helena over the 5-year period.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

- **Billings-based First Interstate BancSystem** of Montana Inc. has reached an agreement to buy First Interstate Bank operations located in Great Falls, Kalispell and Cut Bank from Wells Fargo & Co., which completed a deal to buy First Interstate Bancorp. April 1. The Billings-based banking operation has also reached agreement to buy 3 First Interstate Banks in Wyoming. Officials say they expect Federal Reserve System approval before October.

- **Great Falls' Cogswell Agency** has announced plans to open an affiliate insurance agency in Ennis, Texas, near Dallas.

Services

- **The Federal Trade Commission** has joined the boards of directors of Great Falls' 2 hospitals in giving the go-ahead to a merger that was proposed 2 years earlier. As of July 1, rates had been equalized and some staff was being shared, but Columbus Hospital and Montana Deaconess Medical Center are continuing to operate as separate campuses while they wait for a new CEO to come on board in August. The Spokane-based Sisters of Providence will be overseeing the combined hospital, which will be called Benefis.

- **A Crop Growers Corp.** spokesman says the company's plan to move its headquarters to Kansas will impact about half of its 180 workers in Great Falls. He says the Great Falls office will remain "a major regional center" for the company, which markets crop insurance and agricultural mapping software. He says the approximately 90 employees to be laid off in Great Falls will have the option of moving to company jobs in Kansas City.

- **Two new golf courses** are being developed in the Flathead Valley. The Northern Pines course north of Kalispell will include only about 30 lots for homes and will depend mostly on golf revenue. The Iron Horse course north of Whitefish will be a 450-unit development that, its developers say, will depend on a combination of daily fee and club members.

- **After being without a hospital** for the past 3 years, basic hospital, emergency and long-term care have been restored in Sweet Grass County—and all under 1 roof. Located in Big Timber, Pioneer Medical Center has become the ninth medical assistance facility (MAF) licensed in Montana to provide basic inpatient, outpatient and emergency services in communities where a full-service hospital isn't financially viable.

Government

- **The Blackfeet Tribe** has signed a gaming pact with the state that will allow video poker, live keno, simulcast horse racing and other legalized gambling on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. Under federal law, revenues from tribal gambling must be used on each reservation for economic and social development. The tribe was the fifth in Montana to negotiate a gaming pact with the state. Yet to reach agreements are the Confederated Salish-Kootenai Tribes and the Assiniboine/Gros Ventre Tribes.

- **The Indian Health Service** in Lame Deer is using a variety of temporary quarters to gradually restore services disrupted when a fire completely destroyed the Northern Cheyenne Health Center May 19. Meanwhile, the process has begun in Congress to try to obtain funds to build a new clinic.

- **The Montana Law Enforcement Academy** is scheduled to relocate from Bozeman to Helena as of Aug. 1. It will be located at the former Mountain View School campus.

- **Montana State University officials** are appealing a decision to move 2 federal ag research labs and 30 research jobs from Bozeman to Sidney. The federal Agricultural Research Service plan calls for moving the insect lab to Sidney in October, and the weed lab in the spring of 1997.

Information used in the preceding industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.

Aging Americans

It's been coined the gerontological explosion when the first baby boomers retire 15 years from now. More than 1 in 6 Americans will be 65 or older, an increase of 20 million, compared to 1 in 8 today.

Politicians, demographers, members of the health care industry and others are paying increasing attention to the growing numbers of our aging population. In its report, ***65+ in the United States***, the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of the Census says aging baby boomers pose a challenge and preparations are needed for the coming strain on services dedicated to the 65-and-over segment of our population.

General Highlights

The elderly population increased 11-fold from 1900 to 1994, compared to 3-fold for those under age 65. According to the Census, the elderly population growth rates for years 1990-2010 will be modest, but increase dramatically for years 2010-2030. The ratio of elderly persons to those working age, 20 to 64 years, will nearly double in the U.S. between 1990 and 2050.

In 1995, Florida had the largest proportion of elderly to its population with 18.6 percent, according to the Census. New England, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Midwest states also have large elderly populations. California had the largest number of people 65 and older during the same year, but ranked 46th in the U.S. and District of Columbia for proportion of elderly to the general population.

The Census Bureau predicts 8 states will double their percentage of people 65 years and older from 1993 to 2020. With the exception of Georgia, the states are in the West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, Utah and Washington. States with the least percent change in elderly population are predicted to be in the Midwest and Northeast.

Montana, along with Oregon in the West, is in a group of states predicted to see an increase from 50 to 74.9 percent in its elderly population; Idaho is predicted to see an increase of 75 to 99 percent.

Total **Montana** population by the July 1, 1995 Census estimate was 870,281 and for the 65-and-older group was broken down accordingly:

Population of Montanans 65 Years and Over

Age	4/1/90 Census	7/1/95 Census Estimates
65-69 Years	32,475	32,687
70-74 Years	28,344	28,136
75-79 Years	21,338	24,045
80-84 Years	13,491	15,932
85 Years and older	10,549	12,861
TOTAL	**106,197**	**113,661**

Source: Processed by the Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce 406-444-2896

U.S. Census Bureau projections show by the year 2000, **Montana's** 65 to 74 year olds would number 117,000—and by 2005, would number 121,000.

Voter Influence

The sheer size and inevitable aging of the baby-boom generation will continue to drive public policy debate and create quite different social, demographic, health and economic characteristics than exist for today's group, according to the report.

Census Bureau projections show 196.5 million U.S. residents will be eligible to vote in November's elections. That's 7 million more than in 1992. Seventeen percent of those voters are persons 65 years and older and are considered an important group because 70 percent reported voting in the last presidential election.

The states with 20 percent or more eligible elderly voters for the 1996 elections are: Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. States with below 15 percent elderly voters are: Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, Utah and Texas.

Montana, along with the remaining states, has an elderly voter population of 15 to 19 percent and is one of the states with the highest percent of voters to exercise their vote in the 1992 Presidential election—60 percent and more.

Race and Gender

Gender and racial gaps in life expectancy continue and in 1991, White females could expect to live for 80 years, Black females for 74, White males for 73 and Black males for 65. In the U.S., there were 3 elderly women to every 2 elderly men in 1994. Globally, there were 50 million more elderly women than men in 1994, with elderly women outnumbering men 4 to 3.

Income Comparisons

Income and poverty differences are significant for population subgroups. Sixteen percent of elderly women were likely to be poor in 1992 compared to 9 percent of elderly men—and of the 2.3 million elderly poor who lived alone, 2.0 million were women.

Elderly White men had higher median incomes in 1992 than other elderly population subgroups, and 1992 poverty rates were higher for elderly Blacks (33 percent) and Hispanics (22 percent) than for Whites (11 percent). Elderly median income in 1992 was $14,548 for men and $8,189 for women, and had more than doubled for both groups since 1957.

Twenty-five percent of elderly living alone or not living with relatives were likely to be poor than elderly married couples—6 percent. The percentage of elderly living in poverty declined from 24.6 percent in 1970 to 12.9 percent in 1992, due in part to increases in Social Security benefits and indexing benefits to inflation rates. Social Security benefits were the primary source of income for 63 percent of beneficiaries in 1992 and the only source of income for 14 percent of recipients.

In **Montana**, a total of 12,433 people 65 and older were living below poverty in 1989. The vast majority were females—8,699; 3,734 were males. In the same age group, the number living above the poverty line was 86,744—46,629 were females and 40,115 were males.

Nationally, 77 percent of the elderly owned their own home in 1991 and their median net worth was more than 15 times that of householders under the age of 35. According to the 1990 Census, the total number of households for people 65 to 74 years old was 39,580 out of a total of 306,919 **Montana** households. Of the 39,580, 24,741 were families and 14,839 were nonfamily households. The total number of households for people 75 years and older was 30,391; 12,002 were family and 18,389 nonfamily.

According to the U.S. Census, in 1990, 5 percent of the elderly lived in nursing homes and 90 percent of all nursing home residents were elderly; 7 in 10 were female and 1 in 3 was a female aged 85 or older. From 1980 to 1990, **Montana** was in the group of states with the highest percentage increase in nursing home population—40 percent or more. The 1990 Census for **Montana** showed 7,556 people age 65 and older lived in group quarters. Of those, the vast majority, 7,231, were institutionalized; 325 were noninstitutionalized.

Health Characteristics

When our nation was founded, people had a life expectancy of 35 years which increased to 42 by the mid-1800s. It had increased to 47 years by 1900, 68 years by 1950 and had climbed to 75.5 years in 1991.

Now, White women have the longest life expectancy rate and will most likely live to 85 years. Under 1991 mortality conditions, among those who surved to age 85, White women would live an additional 6.5 years compared to 6.3 for Black women. White men at age 85 would survive 5.3 years compared to 5.1 for Black men.

According to the U.S. Census report, heart disease is the leading cause of death for those 65 and older. Cancers, strokes, pneumonia and influenza, and chronic obstructive pulmonary dis-

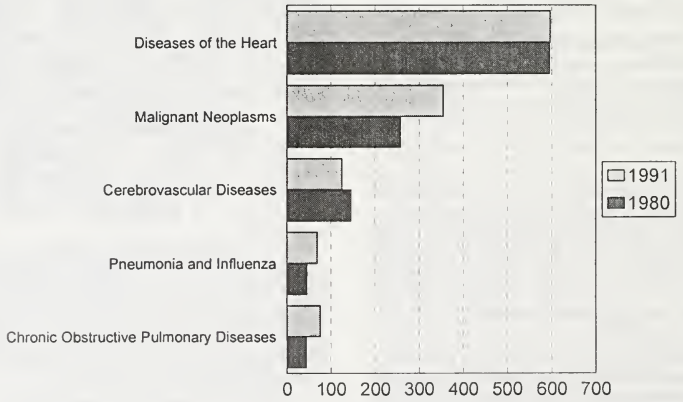
eases remained the other major causes of death for the elderly. Since the mid-1960s, there has been a consistent decline in deaths attributable to coronary heart disease (CHD). Death rates from CHD are highest among men but are declining more rapidly among White men than among other race-sex groups.

As life expectancy increases, more people will suffer from long-term chronic illness, disability and dependency. More people in their 60s will care for aging parents in their 80s and retirement and health plans will become more important for an aging population.

Other Statistics

- Nearly 9 out of 10 elderly visited a physician in the last year.
- Elderly Black men are twice as likely as elderly White men to smoke.
- More than half of elderly men and about one-third of elderly women are current alcohol drinkers.
- Chronic illnesses increase with age and are more likely among women.
- The percent of overweight elderly declines with age.
- Baby-boom women are more likely to experience widowhood later in life and more may be divorced or never have married compared to seniors today.
- It's likely more women will be in the work force long enough to have their own retirement income.

Top 5 Causes of Death for the Elderly (65+) in the U.S.: 1980 and 1991
(In Thousands)



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Health, United States, 1993, Hyattsville, MD, Public Health Service, 1994

TABLE 1-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

96 BMK
JUNE 1996 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONTANA	456,590	432,885	23,705	5.2%
YELLOWSTONE	69,497	66,110	3,387	4.9%
CASCADE	37,067	35,268	1,799	4.9%
BEAVERHEAD	4,955	4,756	199	4.0%
BIG HORN	4,259	3,792	467	11.0%
BLAINE	2,908	2,616	292	10.0%
BROADWATER	1,768	1,673	95	5.4%
CARBON	3,893	3,655	238	6.1%
CARTER	857	845	12	1.4%
CHOUTEAU	2,672	2,595	77	2.9%
CUSTER	6,401	6,143	258	4.0%
DANIELS	1,339	1,313	26	1.9%
DAWSON	5,168	5,009	159	3.1%
DEER LODGE	3,878	3,578	300	7.7%
FALLON	1,577	1,537	40	2.5%
FERGUS	5,887	5,561	326	5.5%
FLATHEAD	40,422	37,926	2,496	6.2%
GALLATIN	37,933	37,135	798	2.1%
GARFIELD	946	918	28	3.0%
GLACIER	6,626	5,762	864	13.0%
GOLDEN VALLEY	519	493	26	5.0%
GRANITE	991	927	64	6.5%
HILL	9,898	9,398	500	5.1%
JEFFERSON	4,714	4,506	208	4.4%
JUDITH BASIN	967	933	34	3.5%
LAKE	11,343	10,614	729	6.4%
LEWIS & CLARK	28,318	27,027	1,291	4.6%
LIBERTY	972	950	22	2.3%
LINCOLN	7,439	6,659	780	10.5%
MCCONE	1,125	1,089	36	3.2%
MADISON	3,388	3,261	127	3.7%
MEAGHER	1,037	997	40	3.9%
MINERAL	1,519	1,390	129	8.5%
MISSOULA	50,597	48,584	2,013	4.0%
MUSSELSHELL	1,919	1,760	159	8.3%
PARK	11,152	10,725	427	3.8%
PETROLEUM	318	310	8	2.5%
PHILLIPS	2,542	2,288	254	10.0%
PONDERA	3,091	2,922	169	5.5%
POWDER RIVER	1,139	1,113	26	2.3%
POWELL	2,379	2,268	111	4.7%
PRAIRIE	681	645	36	5.3%
RAVALLI	15,418	14,650	768	5.0%
RICHLAND	5,461	5,080	381	7.0%
ROOSEVELT	4,496	4,037	459	10.2%
ROSEBUD	5,108	4,421	687	13.4%
SANDERS	4,071	3,569	502	12.3%
SHERIDAN	2,106	2,068	38	1.8%
SILVER BOW	17,686	16,596	1,090	6.2%
STILLWATER	3,711	3,538	173	4.7%
SWEET GRASS	1,692	1,656	36	2.1%
TETON	3,184	3,065	119	3.7%
TOOLE	2,810	2,699	111	4.0%
TREASURE	488	468	20	4.1%
VALLEY	4,513	4,336	177	3.9%
WHEATLAND	1,154	1,094	60	5.2%
WIBAUX	582	554	28	4.8%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	33,032	31,533	1,499	4.5%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	66,015	63,234	2,781	4.2%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE 1-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

96 BMK
MAY 1996 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONTANA	447,004	424,314	22,690	5.1%
YELLOWSTONE	68,127	65,356	2,771	4.1%
CASCADE	36,563	34,934	1,629	4.5%
BEAVERHEAD	4,888	4,719	169	3.5%
BIG HORN	4,332	3,911	421	9.7%
BLAINE	2,994	2,722	272	9.1%
BROADWATER	1,849	1,752	97	5.2%
CARBON	4,091	3,842	249	6.1%
CARTER	925	915	10	1.1%
CHOUTEAU	2,653	2,602	51	1.9%
CUSTER	6,284	6,058	226	3.6%
DANIELS	1,341	1,318	23	1.7%
DAWSON	5,338	5,203	135	2.5%
DEER LODGE	3,842	3,579	263	6.8%
FALLON	1,533	1,497	36	2.3%
FERGUS	5,810	5,511	299	5.1%
FLATHEAD	38,668	35,947	2,721	7.0%
GALLATIN	36,334	35,276	1,058	2.9%
GARFIELD	934	913	21	2.2%
GLACIER	5,490	4,729	761	13.9%
GOLDEN VALLEY	511	494	17	3.3%
GRANITE	994	920	74	7.4%
HILL	9,947	9,551	396	4.0%
JEFFERSON	4,580	4,399	181	4.0%
JUDITH BASIN	987	957	30	3.0%
LAKE	10,951	10,253	698	6.4%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,531	26,387	1,144	4.2%
LIBERTY	1,055	1,032	23	2.2%
LINCOLN	7,336	6,373	963	13.1%
MCCONE	1,148	1,110	38	3.3%
MADISON	3,231	3,096	135	4.2%
MEAGHER	951	907	44	4.6%
MINERAL	1,559	1,418	141	9.0%
MISSOULA	49,944	47,857	2,087	4.2%
MUSSELSHELL	1,918	1,751	167	8.7%
PARK	10,293	9,829	464	4.5%
PETROLEUM	311	303	8	2.6%
PHILLIPS	2,592	2,354	238	9.2%
PONDERA	3,111	2,964	147	4.7%
POWDER RIVER	1,164	1,145	19	1.6%
POWELL	2,298	2,178	120	5.2%
PRAIRIE	665	638	27	4.1%
RAVALLI	15,168	14,431	737	4.9%
RICHLAND	5,405	5,042	363	6.7%
ROOSEVELT	4,462	4,070	392	8.8%
ROSEBUD	5,106	4,510	596	11.7%
SANDERS	4,090	3,551	539	13.2%
SHERIDAN	2,178	2,140	38	1.7%
SILVER BOW	17,467	16,456	1,011	5.8%
STILLWATER	3,738	3,590	148	4.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,632	1,588	44	2.7%
TETON	3,048	2,951	97	3.2%
TOOLE	2,869	2,770	99	3.5%
TREASURE	477	462	15	3.1%
VALLEY	4,468	4,316	152	3.4%
WHEATLAND	1,243	1,178	65	5.2%
WIBAUX	575	554	21	3.7%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,111	30,786	1,325	4.1%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	65,112	62,288	2,824	4.3%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE 1-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

96 BMK
APRIL 1996 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONTANA	447,486	422,835	24,651	5.5%
YELLOWSTONE	68,153	65,305	2,848	4.2%
CASCADE	36,932	35,236	1,696	4.6%
BEAVERHEAD	4,829	4,643	186	3.9%
BIG HORN	4,324	3,868	456	10.5%
BLAINE	2,952	2,627	325	11.0%
BROADWATER	1,852	1,733	119	6.4%
CARBON	4,078	3,845	233	5.7%
CARTER	892	878	14	1.6%
CHOUTEAU	2,658	2,599	59	2.2%
CUSTER	6,329	6,029	300	4.7%
DANIELS	1,346	1,312	34	2.5%
DAWSON	5,334	5,171	163	3.1%
DEER LODGE	3,881	3,586	295	7.6%
FALLON	1,511	1,474	37	2.4%
FERGUS	5,918	5,545	373	6.3%
FLATHEAD	38,786	35,705	3,081	7.9%
GALLATIN	36,477	35,415	1,062	2.9%
GARFIELD	925	900	25	2.7%
GLACIER	5,286	4,512	774	14.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	520	495	25	4.8%
GRANITE	987	920	67	6.8%
HILL	9,922	9,499	423	4.3%
JEFFERSON	4,655	4,438	217	4.7%
JUDITH BASIN	991	945	46	4.6%
LAKE	10,768	10,083	685	6.4%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,886	26,624	1,262	4.5%
LIBERTY	1,038	1,017	21	2.0%
LINCOLN	7,317	6,177	1,140	15.6%
MCCONE	1,128	1,084	44	3.9%
MADISON	3,216	3,062	154	4.8%
MEAGHER	945	885	60	6.3%
MINERAL	1,551	1,402	149	9.6%
MISSOULA	50,154	47,871	2,283	4.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1,938	1,773	165	8.5%
PARK	10,115	9,570	545	5.4%
PETROLEUM	280	268	12	4.3%
PHILLIPS	2,605	2,340	265	10.2%
PONDERA	3,074	2,966	108	3.5%
POWDER RIVER	1,177	1,163	14	1.2%
POWELL	2,349	2,179	170	7.2%
PRAIRIE	686	647	39	5.7%
RAVALLI	15,302	14,435	867	5.7%
RICHLAND	5,455	5,075	380	7.0%
ROOSEVELT	4,545	4,099	446	9.8%
ROSEBUD	5,154	4,529	625	12.1%
SANDERS	4,022	3,463	559	13.9%
SHERIDAN	2,210	2,160	50	2.3%
SILVER BOW	17,163	16,133	1,030	6.0%
STILLWATER	3,698	3,536	162	4.4%
SWEET GRASS	1,606	1,563	43	2.7%
TETON	2,969	2,871	98	3.3%
TOOLE	2,888	2,774	114	3.9%
TREASURE	451	439	12	2.7%
VALLEY	4,492	4,286	206	4.6%
WHEATLAND	1,213	1,151	62	5.1%
WIBAUX	553	533	20	3.6%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,541	31,062	1,479	4.5%
MSLA/RAVALLI LMA	65,456	62,306	3,150	4.8%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

1996 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	440.0	445.1	445.1	447.5	447.0	456 6							
EMPLOYED PERSONS	409 9	413.9	417.7	422 8	424.3	432 9							
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 1	0.0							
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	27.7	26.6	30.4	31.5	32.5	32 4							
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.1	31.2	27.4	24.7	22.7	23 7							
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.9%	7.0%	6 2%	5.5%	5.1%	5 2%							
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.8%	5.6%	5.2%	5.7%	5.6%	5.3%							
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.3%	6 0%	5 8%	5 4%	5 4%	5.5%							
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5 8%	5.5%	5.6%	5.4%	5 6%	5.3%							

1995 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	430 8	435.8	435.2	435.2	433 3	441.4	445.9	440 2	430.6	432 6	433.8	434.3	436 0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	403.3	403 5	407.4	411.2	410 0	415.7	421.9	418.0	408.5	408 4	406.9	405 8	410.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.1	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.2	28.0	28.8	32 1	31 4	32.7	34 7	35.9	32 0	31 6	26.5	26 6	30.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27 5	32 3	27.8	24.0	23 3	25.7	24.1	22 2	22 1	24.1	26.9	28 5	26 0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.4%	7.4%	6 4%	5 5%	5.4%	5.8%	5.4%	5.1%	5 1%	5.6%	6.2%	6.6%	5.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.3%	6.0%	5.5%	5.7%	5.9%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.2%	5.9%	5.7%	5.6%	5.5%	5.8%	5.9%	5.6%	5 4%	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	5.6%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.7%	5.4%	5.5%	5.7%	5 6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5 5%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%

1994 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	427.7	431.3	435.6	439 8	438.5	446.6	452.2	447.7	438.1	436.8	437.1	434 6	439 0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	400.3	403.0	409 4	418 6	419.3	425.5	432.4	430.0	419.9	416 8	414.6	409 3	417.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0 0	0.0	0 0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0 0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	28 8	27.6	31.3	34 2	35 8	36.1	35.9	33.2	28.1	29 9	23.1	23 0	30.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27 4	28.3	26.2	21.2	19.2	21.1	19 8	17.7	18 2	20 0	22.5	25.3	22.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6 4%	6.6%	6.0%	4 8%	4 4%	4.7%	4.4%	3.9%	4.2%	4.6%	5 1%	5.8%	5.1%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.3%	5 2%	5.1%	5.0%	4 9%	4 8%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5 4%	5.1%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.3%	7.7%	6 8%	6 2%	5 9%	6 2%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%	6 1%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.7%	6.6%	6.5%	6 4%	6 1%	6 1%	6.1%	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5 4%	6 1%

1993 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	417.3	419 6	422.7	424.6	424 4	433 8	437.5	432.5	424 1	426.4	427.2	427 4	426.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	384 1	386 5	391.1	398 6	399.7	406 9	412 6	411.0	403.4	404 0	403.0	402.2	400.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0 0	0 0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0 0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	24 9	23 3	25.3	27 9	30.3	33.2	34.3	31 6	31.7	28 6	24.8	25.1	28.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	33.2	33 1	31.6	26.0	24 7	26 9	24.9	21.5	20.7	22 4	24.2	25.2	26.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	8.0%	7.9%	7.5%	6.1%	5.8%	6.2%	5.7%	5.0%	4 9%	5.3%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6 8%	6.5%	6 5%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	5 8%	5 8%	5 7%	5.5%	6 1%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.9%	7.7%	7.3%	6 8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6 4%	6.3%	6.1%	6.0%	6 8%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7 1%	7.0%	7 0%	7.0%	6 9%	6 9%	6.8%	6 7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.5%	6 4%	6 8%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS. INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1996 BENCHMARKS.
2/NONADDITIVE. INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.
*UNDER 50

SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

95BM

1996

(Page 1)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1996	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	343.7	346.6	349.2	352.4	359.7	365.0							
TOTAL PRIVATE	267.9	268.5	270.2	273.7	280.5	288.8							
GOODS PRODUCING	41.3	40.8	41.4	42.9	44.7	47.0							
SERVICE PRODUCING	302.4	305.8	307.8	309.5	315.0	318.0							
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	226.6	227.7	228.8	230.8	235.8	241.8							
MINING	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4							
METAL MINING	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3							
GOLD & SILVER ORES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1							
COAL MINING	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9							
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4							
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8							
CONSTRUCTION	13.3	13.1	13.6	15.2	16.4	17.7							
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4							
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.7	4.3	4.8							
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.4	7.9	8.5							
MANUFACTURING	23.1	22.8	22.8	22.7	23.0	23.9							
DURABLE GOODS	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.4	15.1							
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.0							
*LOGGING	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2							
SAWMILLS & PLANING	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2							
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2							
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1							
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8							
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4							
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1							
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.8	21.1	21.1							
TRANSPORTATION	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.3							
RAILROAD	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4							
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4							
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8							
COMMUNICATIONS	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5							
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8							
ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3							
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5							
TRADE	95.3	94.5	95.1	95.9	98.3	100.6							
WHOLESALE TRADE	18.6	18.4	18.7	18.7	19.0	19.0							
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9							
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.1							
RETAIL TRADE	76.7	76.1	76.4	77.2	79.3	81.6							
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.5							
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.9							
DEPARTMENT STORES	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0							
FOOD STORES	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.9							
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.3							
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8							

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE
*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

95 BM

1996

(Page 2)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1996	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
GAS STATIONS	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0							
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3							
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2							
EATING & DRINKING	29.1	29.1	29.4	29.9	30.9	32.1							
MISC. RETAIL	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.4							
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.7	16.1							
FINANCE	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2							
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1							
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5							
INSURANCE	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3							
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1							
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1							
REAL ESTATE	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6							
SERVICES	95.4	97.2	97.7	98.6	100.7	104.0							
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.9	11.0							
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7							
BUSINESS SERVICES	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.6	12.2	12.4							
AUTO & MISC. REPAIR	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1							
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.6	8.3							
HEALTH SERVICES	31.7	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4							
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5							
HOSPITALS	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.5							
LEGAL SERVICES	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3							
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.9							
SOCIAL SERVICES	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.2							
RESIDENTIAL CARE	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2							
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.9							
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6							
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1							
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	75.8	78.1	79.0	78.7	79.2	76.2							
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.9	13.4							
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	22.2	23.4	23.6	23.6	22.7	20.4							
STATE EDUCATION	11.5	12.5	12.7	12.6	11.5	9.1							
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.2							
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	41.6	42.7	43.3	42.9	43.6	42.4							
LOCAL EDUCATION	28.0	29.0	29.5	28.7	28.8	25.9							
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	13.5	13.7	13.8	14.2	14.8	16.5							

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1996

95BM

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1996	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	172.0	173.9	175.2	177.4	178.7	179.9							
TOTAL PRIVATE	130.8	131.3	131.7	134.2	135.5	138.7							
MINING	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7							
CONSTRUCTION	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8							
MANUFACTURING	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3							
DURABLE GOODS	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7							
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6							
TCU 1/	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.4							
TRANSPORTATION	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.8							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6							
TRADE	45.2	44.8	44.8	45.2	46.5	47.8							
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5							
RETAIL TRADE	40.8	40.3	40.3	40.7	42.0	43.3							
EATING & DRINKING	16.4	16.3	16.5	16.9	17.4	18.2							
FIRE 2/	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.1							
FINANCE	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1							
SERVICES	61.9	62.7	63.1	64.9	65.3	66.6							
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.8	5.9							
HEALTH SERVICES	26.6	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.2							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	41.2	42.6	43.5	43.2	43.2	41.2							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6							
STATE GOVERNMENT	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.5	10.5							
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	24.9	25.7	26.5	26.1	26.3	25.1							

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Apr. 1996	May 1996	June 1996	June 1995	Apr. 1996	May 1996	June 1996	June 1995
*TOTAL PRIVATE	229.9	236.3	244.0	240.2	$332.84	$337.92	$349.07	$332.95
MINING	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	$676.46	$652.76	$691.20	$656.60
*CONSTRUCTION	12.0	13.2	14.2	14.6	$543.24	$576.00	$597.88	$618.18
MANUFACTURING	16.1	16.5	17.3	17.9	$494.08	$484.61	$502.25	$510.72
Durable Goods	11.3	11.5	12.2	12.4	$479.02	$475.98	$494.46	$477.17
Nondurable	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.5	$526.51	$502.30	$519.11	$585.33
*TCU 1/	18.7	18.9	19.1	18.7	$580.97	$586.65	$593.88	$552.96
*Transportation	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.6	$515.78	$522.06	$537.62	$526.29
*Comm. & Util.	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.1	$697.10	$698.06	$690.34	$597.96
*TRADE	84.2	86.7	88.7	87.1	$243.78	$255.49	$263.26	$239.30
*Wholesale Trade	15.5	15.8	15.9	15.4	$418.83	$421.03	$437.26	$412.05
*Retail Trade	68.7	70.9	72.8	71.7	$203.87	$218.12	$225.13	$202.46
*FIRE 2/	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.5	$340.00	$335.55	$358.43	$355.60
*SERVICES	83.5	85.3	88.6	85.2	$289.13	$287.33	$295.85	$275.48

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Apr. 1996	May 1996	June 1996	June 1995	Apr. 1996	May 1996	June 1996	June 1995
*TOTAL PRIVATE	31.4	31.7	32.9	32.2	$10.60	$10.66	$10.61	$10.34
MINING	40.8	40.9	43.2	41.4	$16.58	$15.96	$16.00	$15.86
*CONSTRUCTION	36.0	37.5	39.7	39.5	$15.09	$15.36	$15.06	$15.65
MANUFACTURING	38.6	38.4	39.3	39.9	$12.80	$12.62	$12.78	$12.80
Durable Goods	39.2	39.5	40.2	40.2	$12.22	$12.05	$12.30	$11.87
Nondurable	37.0	35.7	37.0	39.1	$14.23	$14.07	$14.03	$14.97
*TCU 1/	38.5	39.8	40.4	37.9	$15.09	$14.74	$14.70	$14.59
*Transportation	37.0	38.7	39.3	39.1	$13.94	$13.49	$13.68	$13.46
*Comm. & Util.	41.2	41.7	42.3	36.0	$16.92	$16.74	$16.32	$16.61
*TRADE	29.3	29.4	30.4	30.1	$8.32	$8.69	$8.66	$7.95
*Wholesale Trade	36.2	35.5	35.9	36.4	$11.57	$11.86	$12.18	$11.32
*Retail Trade	27.7	28.0	29.2	28.8	$7.36	$7.79	$7.71	$7.03
*FIRE 2/	34.8	34.7	36.8	35.0	$9.77	$9.67	$9.74	$10.16
*SERVICES	29.0	29.2	30.5	29.4	$9.97	$9.84	$9.70	$9.37

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NONSUPERVISORY AND NONGOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.
SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982-1984 = 100)

	1996		1995		1994	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	154.4	151.7	150.3	147.8	146.2	143.6
February	154.9	152.2	150.9	148.3	146.7	144.0
March	155.7	152.9	151.4	148.7	147.2	144.4
April	156.3	153.6	151.9	149.3	147.4	144.7
May	156.6	154.0	152.2	149.6	147.5	144.9
June	156.7	154.1	152.5	149.9	148.0	145.4
July			152.5	149.9	148.4	145.8
August			152.9	150.2	149.0	146.5
September			153.2	150.6	149.4	146.9
October			153.7	151.0	149.5	147.0
November			153.6	150.9	149.7	147.3
December			153.5	150.9	149.7	147.2
Dec-to-Dec %			2.5%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:			152.4	149.8	148.2	145.6
Ann Avg %			2.8%	2.9%	2.6%	2.5%

			% Change From		Ann Average %	
Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Relative Importance	June 1996	May 1996	June 1995	1995	1994
ALL ITEMS	100%	156.7	0.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%
Food & Beverages	18%	153.1	0.4%	3.2%	2.8%	2.3%
Housing	42%	152.7	0.5%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%
Apparel & Upkeep	6%	130.8	-2.2%	0.2%	-1.0%	-0.2%
Transportation	18%	144.0	-0.3%	2.1%	3.6%	3.0%
Medical Care	6%	227.8	0.2%	3.6%	4.5%	4.8%
Entertainment	4%	159.0	0.1%	3.8%	2.5%	2.9%
Other Goods & Services	6%	214.0	0.0%	4.2%	4.2%	2.9%

Purchasing Power Of Consumer Dollar:	June 1996	May 1996	June 1995	Ann Average 1995	1994
(1982-84 = $1.00)	$0.64	$0.64	$0.66	$0.66	$0.67

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VII
NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

AREAS	New Apr. To Jun. 1996	Changed Apr. To Jun. 1996	New Apr. To Jun. 1995	Changed Apr. To Jun. 1995	Year-to-Date 1996	Year-to-Date 1995
State of MT	1057	409	802	423	3033	2261
Great Falls MSA	80	27	40	24	194	129
Billings MSA	141	47	128	61	401	343
Multi County	89	20	71	19	221	149
Anaconda-Butte LFA	75	33	51	29	212	147
Beaverhead	10	5	4	7	30	17
Deer Lodge	6	4	9	2	18	19
Granite	2	0	3	1	6	8
Madison	13	8	8	5	40	30
Powell	10	6	1	2	23	6
Silver Bow	34	10	26	12	95	67
Bozeman LFA	130	43	113	52	377	294
Gallatin	99	34	91	34	290	226
Meagher	4	0	1	3	10	9
Park	27	9	21	15	77	59
Glasgow LFA	19	9	20	7	68	52
Daniels	2	2	3	0	10	7
Phillips	1	1	3	3	10	12
Roosevelt	7	2	6	2	20	13
Sheridan	2	2	4	1	13	9
Valley	7	2	4	1	15	11
Glendive LFA	17	16	11	6	61	39
Dawson	7	7	5	1	28	14
Garfield	1	1	0	0	3	2
McCone	2	0	1	1	3	4
Prairie	0	1	0	0	2	0
Richland	6	7	5	4	23	17
Wibaux	1	0	0	0	2	2
Hardin-Red Lodge LFA	31	11	26	17	89	59
Big Horn	9	4	9	3	23	17
Carbon	16	3	6	5	39	14
Stillwater	3	2	7	7	17	20
Sweet Grass	3	2	4	2	10	8

CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES ARE SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH ACCOUNT FOR OVER ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL.

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area
LFA-Labor Force Area

SOURCE: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau, from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only

TABLE VII
NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

AREAS	New Apr. To Jun. 1996	Changed Apr. To Jun. 1996	New Apr. To Jun. 1995	Changed Apr. To Jun. 1995	Year-to-Date 1996	Year-to-Date 1995
Havre LFA	19	11	8	9	54	40
Blaine	6	4	4	6	17	14
Hill	12	5	3	3	33	23
Liberty	1	2	1	0	4	3
Helena LFA	79	25	56	28	223	149
Broadwater	7	1	3	1	23	11
Jefferson	6	4	11	1	27	19
Lewis & Clark	66	20	42	26	173	119
Kalispell LFA	132	68	124	58	400	337
Flathead	95	43	87	42	266	246
Lake	26	14	19	10	82	53
Lincoln	11	11	18	6	52	38
Lewistown LFA	13	16	18	12	66	59
Fergus	5	8	12	2	31	33
Golden Valley	1	0	0	1	2	1
Judith Basin	2	0	2	0	3	5
Musselshell	4	7	4	6	25	16
Petroleum	0	0	0	2	0	2
Wheatland	1	1	0	1	5	2
Miles City LFA	29	8	10	11	82	40
Carter	0	1	1	2	2	6
Custer	15	4	4	5	44	20
Fallon	5	1	1	2	12	4
Powder River	7	0	0	0	11	1
Rosebud	2	2	4	2	12	9
Treasure	0	0	0	0	1	0
Missoula LFA	174	63	106	74	500	365
Mineral	5	1	6	2	13	10
Missoula	106	38	64	44	312	225
Ravalli	45	18	22	22	129	95
Sanders	18	6	14	6	46	35
Shelby-Cut Bank LFA	29	12	20	16	85	59
Choteau	3	5	1	2	15	8
Glacier	7	3	10	2	22	18
Pondera	3	0	4	4	12	10
Teton	10	2	4	3	20	11
Toole	6	2	1	5	16	12

CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES ARE SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH ACCOUNT FOR OVER ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area
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SOURCE: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau, from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only

Reliability of CES Estimates

The relatively large size of the **Current Employment Statistics (CES)** sample *(see table below)* assures a high degree of accuracy. As with all sample-based estimates, however, differences between the CES and actual employment levels may be caused by sampling error, changes in industry classification of businesses, or openings and closings of businesses. Thus, the CES estimates are adjusted each year during the benchmark process (*see explanation on page 6* of 1st Quarter 1996 issue of *Montana Employment and Labor Force Trends*).

The following table presents the amount and percent revision of Nonagricultural Wage-and-Salary All Employees estimates at the most recent benchmark for major industry divisions.

Benchmark Evaluation of ALL EMPLOYEES for Major Industry† Divisions in Montana (Employment in Thousands)

Industry Title	Final Est. 3/95	Bench-mark 3/95	Amount Revised 3/95	Percent Revised 3/95	Sample Units 3/95	Sample Employ. 3/95	Sample % of Universe
TOTAL Nonagricultural	341.8	341.0	-0.8	-0.2%	2019	133.7	39%
TOTAL Private	263.6	262.6	-1.0	-0.4%	1772	81.3	31%
Goods Producing	41.5	41.5	0.0	0.0%	397	16.2	39%
Private Service Producing	222.1	221.1	-1.0	-0.5%	1375	65.1	29%
Mining	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0%	66	3.1	60%
Construction	13.1	13.7	0.6	4.4%	139	2.5	18%
Manufacturing	23.2	22.6	-0.6	-2.7%	192	10.6	47%
Durable Goods	14.4	13.8	-0.6	-4.3%	124	6.5	47%
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.00%	68	4.1	47%
Transport. Commun. & Utilities	20.2	20.4	0.2	1.0%	133	10.7	52%
Trade	92.1	92.3	0.2	0.2%	624	22.8	25%
Wholesale	18.0	18.2	0.2	1.1%	171	3.8	21%
Retail	74.1	74.1	0.0	0.0%	453	19.0	26%
Finance,Insurance&Real Estate	15.8	15.3	-0.5	-3.3%	170	5.7	37%
Services	94.0	98.1	-0.9	-1.0%	448	25.9	28%
Government	78.2	78.4	0.2	0.3%	247	52.4	67%

Women Workers, **Production Workers**, and **Hours and Earning**s estimates are not subject to benchmark revisions at the estimating cell level because there is no universe count available. These categories are entirely sample based. The broader groupings may be affected by changes in employment weights as the cells are reaggregated during benchmarking.

Glossary of Terms

1.) Civilian Labor Force-The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.) Employed-Those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.) Unemployed-Those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.) Unemployed Rate-The number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.) Residence Data-A count of people by where people live.

6.) Establishment Data-A count of jobs by where people work.

7.) Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series-To facilitate the evaluation of labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.) MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.) LFA-Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.) SDA-The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as a Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.) Benchmarking-A continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revision. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

12.) CES-790 Program-The Current Employment Statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Sources of Data

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place-of-work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, non-supervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures — that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on Women Workers is computed as a ratio of All Employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

Montana's Labor Force Areas

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